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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

KAREN GOLINSKI,) Case No. 3:10-cv-0257-JSW
Plaintiff,) Hearing: December 16, 2011, 9:00 a.m.
v.)
) SUPERSEDING OPPOSITION
) OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF
) REPRESENTATIVES TO

1	UNITED STATES OFFICE OF PERSONNEL)	PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR
2	MANAGEMENT, et al.,)	SUMMARY JUDGMENT
3)	
	Defendants.)	
4)	

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SUMMARY OF ARGUMENT

The question presented in this case is whether Congress may define “marriage” for purposes of federal benefits and burdens as that term was commonly understood for more than 200 years—from the Nation’s founding through at least the close of the twentieth century—or whether Congress was constitutionally obligated to accept a redefinition by some states that would encompass a form of marriage first legalized in the U.S. in 2004. The Defense of Marriage Act (“DOMA”) defines marriage for purposes of federal law as the legal union of one man and one woman. *See* 1 U.S.C. § 7.

Plaintiff's contention that DOMA should be subject to heightened scrutiny fails. First, circuit precedent establishes that the proper test under which sexual orientation classifications, like DOMA, should be analyzed is the rational basis test. Second, even if this Court were writing on a clean slate, sexual orientation does not constitute a suspect or quasi-suspect class under the traditional factors used to determine such classes. Homosexuality is not immutable as that term has been used in constitutional analysis. Moreover, homosexuals are far from politically powerless. In fact, their significant political progress in recent months and years belies their numbers. DOMA also does not discriminate on the basis of sex nor does it implicate a fundamental right. Therefore, rational basis scrutiny applies to DOMA.

DOMA easily passes the rational basis test. There are a myriad of rational bases supporting DOMA. For example, the federal government has a valid interest in a uniform federal definition of marriage for federal law purposes, Congress was justified in acting with caution when facing the unknown consequences of a novel redefinition of marriage and Congress rationally could conclude that DOMA would advance responsible procreation and child-bearing. Accordingly, this Court should deny Plaintiff's motion for summary judgment.

STATEMENT OF ISSUE

Whether the Defense of Marriage Act, Pub. L. No. 104-199, § 3, 110 Stat. 2419 (1996), codified at 1 U.S.C. § 7, violates the equal protection component of the Fifth Amendment's Due Process Clause.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

Plaintiff, an employee of the federal judiciary married to a same-sex spouse, receives health insurance through the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program (“FEHBP”) and has elected a family health insurance plan to provide coverage for herself and her son. *See* Second Amended Complaint ¶¶ 4, 19 (Apr. 14, 2011), ECF No. 102 (“Sec. Am. Compl.”). When Plaintiff requested that her employer enroll her spouse in her family plan, Defendants declined on the basis of DOMA Section 3. *Id.* ¶¶ 4–5.

Plaintiff claims injury from her inability to include her spouse under the FEHBP.

According to Chief Judge Kozinski, sitting as an administrative hearing officer, “Golinski pays out of pocket to purchase additional health insurance for her spouse.” *In re Golinski*, 587 F.3d 901, 904 (9th Cir. 2009) (Kozinski, C.J.). Chief Judge Kozinski ordered that Golinski be awarded ongoing back pay to offset these out of pocket expenses. *In re Golinski*, 587 F.3d 956, 960 (9th Cir. 2009) (Kozinski, C.J.) (Plaintiff is entitled “to an award equal in amount to the benefits she would have received, but has been denied, under the FEHBP”); Order at 2, *In re Golinski*, No. 09-80173 (9th Cir. Mar. 5, 2010) (Kozinski, C.J.), ECF No. 40 (awarding Plaintiff \$6,272 in back pay for the period September 2008 to December 2009, plus interest, and ordering that she is entitled to additional back pay for subsequent periods); Sec. Am. Compl. ¶ 55 (alleging that Chief Judge Kozinski “awarded Ms. Golinski ongoing back pay to reimburse her for the cost of purchasing separate individual insurance to cover [her spouse]”).

RESPONSE TO PLAINTIFF'S STATEMENT OF UNDISPUTED FACTS

General Statement

The rational basis test applies to Plaintiff’s equal protection challenge to DOMA Section 3 (infra p. 5 n.2 (citing case law from Ninth Circuit and ten other circuits)). Under that test, Section 3 must be upheld “if there is any reasonably conceivable state of facts that could provide a rational basis for the classification.” *FCC v. Beach Commc’ns, Inc.*, 508 U.S. 307, 313 (1993). Furthermore, “it is entirely irrelevant for constitutional purposes whether the conceived reason for the challenged distinction actually motivated the legislature.” *Id.* at 315. Accordingly, the government has no obligation to produce evidence to sustain the rationality of a statutory classification.” *Heller v. Doe*, 509 U.S. 312, 320 (1993). “[A] legislative choice is not subject to the fact-finding and may be based on rational speculation unsupported by evidence or logical data.” *Beach Commc’ns*, 508 U.S. at 315. For these overarching reasons, not a single one of the allegedly undisputed facts identified by Plaintiff is material to this Court’s disposition of the constitutional challenge to DOMA Section 3.

Particularized Responses

A. As to Plaintiff’s section entitled “The Passage of DOMA in 1996,” the House does not dispute that DOMA was enacted in 1996, that Plaintiff correctly has quoted the language of Section 3, that H.R. Rep. No. 104-664 (1996) contains the statements quoted by Plaintiff, or that certain Members of Congress made the floor statements quoted by Plaintiff; otherwise, this section of Plaintiff’s statement of *undisputed facts* appears to reflect a misunderstanding of the word “undisputed”: How could Plaintiff otherwise deem “undisputed” (or an issue of “fact” for that matter) that “DOMA’s passage marked an unabashed expression of congressional animus towards homosexuality and same-sex relationships,” that it is an

1 “undisputed fact[]” that DOMA was “hastily enacted,” “marked a dramatic departure from the
 2 federal government’s longstanding deference to state law marriage determinations,” and had a
 3 “blunderbuss impact,” or that it is an “undisputed fact[]” that “Congress conducted virtually no
 4 fact-finding” but “set out to demonstrate its moral disapproval.” Plaintiff’s Memorandum of
 5 Points and Authorities in Support of Plaintiff’s Motion for Summary Judgment at 2 (July 1,
 6 2011), ECF No. 142 (“Pl.’s Mem. Summ. J.”) (quotation marks omitted). Not only are
 7 Plaintiff’s assertions disputed (and often not issues of fact), they are flatly wrong. *See, e.g., infra*
 8 pp. 21-25 (explaining rational bases that in fact motivated passage of DOMA), p. 21-22
 9 (explaining long-standing federal government role in defining marriage for federal law
 10 purposes); *Defense of Marriage Act: Hearing on H.R. 3396 Before the Subcomm. on the*
 11 *Constitution of the H. Comm. on the Judiciary*, 104th Cong. (1996) (congressional hearing,
 12 including witness testimony, held during consideration of DOMA—demonstrating level of
 13 congressional fact-finding more than appropriate for passage of bill that merely confirmed status
 14 quo; i.e., traditional definition of marriage); *A Bill to Define and Protect the Institution of*
 15 *Marriage: Hearing on S. 1740 Before the S. Comm. on the Judiciary*, 104th Cong. (1996)
 16 (same); *see also* House Memorandum in Support of Its Motion to Dismiss (June 3, 2011), ECF
 17 119-1 (“House Mem. Mot. Dismiss”) (making plain—in brief filed twenty-eight (28) days *before*
 18 Plaintiff’s filing of her statement of “undisputed facts”—that many of Plaintiff’s allegedly
 19 “undisputed facts” are neither undisputed nor issues of fact).

20 B. The House does not dispute the content of Plaintiff’s section entitled “Ms.
 21 Golinski’s Attempt to Enroll Her Spouse in Her Health Plan” except insofar as Plaintiff makes
 22 the legal assertions of a “discriminatory denial” of certain benefits, that the United States
 23 “regards her as unequal,” or that she “is receiving significantly less compensation, in terms of

1 her employment benefits, than her similarly situated colleagues who have different-sex
 2 spouses.” Pl.’s Mem. Summ. J. at 3-4.

3 **ARGUMENT**

4 **I. THE CLASSIFICATION IN DOMA IS NOT SUBJECT TO ANY HEIGHTENED SCRUTINY.**

5 **A. Binding Circuit Precedent Forecloses Application of Heightened Scrutiny on
 6 the Basis of Sexual Orientation.**

7 Plaintiff argues that the “level of scrutiny for sexual orientation classifications remains
 8 unsettled under Ninth Circuit and Supreme Court jurisprudence.” Pl.’s Mem. Summ. J. at 5.
 9 This statement is simply and demonstrably wrong. As the House argued in its reply in support of
 10 its motion to dismiss, the Ninth Circuit unequivocally answered this question in *High Tech Gays*
 11 *v. Defense Industry Security Clearance Office*, 895 F.2d 563 (1990). *See* House Reply
 12 Memorandum in Support of Its Motion to Dismiss at 5-7 (July 15, 2011), ECF No. 150 (“House
 13 Reply Mem. Mot. Dismiss”). There, the Ninth Circuit held that “homosexuals do not constitute
 14 a suspect or quasi-suspect class entitled to greater than rational basis scrutiny under the equal
 15 protection component of the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment.” *High Tech Gays*,
 16 895 F.2d at 574. Until and unless this precedent is overturned by the en banc Ninth Circuit or
 17 the Supreme Court, that ends the inquiry: rational basis scrutiny applies here.¹ Indeed, a recent

18

 19 ¹ Recently, a Ninth Circuit panel, in considering an appeal of the grant of a preliminary
 20 injunction, applied rational basis review, not heightened scrutiny, to an Arizona statute that
 21 ended certain health care benefits for both same-sex and opposite-sex domestic partners of
 22 Arizona state employees (after a brief period in which such persons had been eligible for
 23 benefits). *See Diaz v. Brewer*, No. 10-16797, 2011 WL 3890755 (9th Cir. Sept. 6, 2011). The
 panel viewed the statute as creating “a classification of [state] employees on the basis of sexual
 orientation.” *Id.* at *1. Notably, the State of Arizona did “not seriously” argue on appeal two
 possible justifications for the statute—cost savings and promotion of marriage. *Id.* at *4, *5. In
 contrast, the House has seriously advanced those and other rational bases for DOMA. *See also*
Log Cabin Republicans v. United States, Nos. 10-56634, 10-56813, 2011 WL 4494225, at *9

(continued)

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1 DOMA case in the Central of District of California recognized precisely this binding authority
 2 and demonstrates the proper course for a district court in this Circuit. *See Order, Lui v. Holder*,
 3 No. 2:11-cv-01267-SVW (JCGx) (C.D. Cal. Sept. 28, 2011), ECF No. 38 (dismissing a
 4 challenge to Section 3 as foreclosed by Ninth Circuit precedent), attached as Exhibit A; *see also*
 5 *In re Kandu*, 315 B.R. 123, 143 (Bankr. W.D. Wash. 2004) (*Lawrence* did “not eviscerate” Ninth
 6 Circuit’s holding in *High Tech Gays* that homosexuals do not constitute a suspect or quasi-
 7 suspect class); *Smelt v. Cnty. of Orange*, 374 F.Supp.2d 861, 879 (C.D. Cal. 2005) (DOMA
 8 “does not make a suspect or quasi-suspect classification”), *vacated in part for lack of standing on*
 9 *DOMA Section 3*, 447 F.3d 673, 686 (9th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 549 U.S. 959 (2006).²

10 **B. Based on the Traditional Criteria Used to Determine Suspect or Quasi-Suspect
 Classes, Homosexuals Clearly Are Not a Suspect or Quasi-Suspect Class.**

11 The traditional criteria for determining whether a class is suspect or quasi-suspect are:

12 (1) whether the class has suffered a history of discrimination; (2) whether the classification at

14 (9th Cir. Sept. 29, 2011) (O’Scannlain, J., concurring) (rational basis test would apply in
 15 substantive due process challenge to “Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell” statute, if case were not moot).

16 ² Sexual orientation never has been viewed as a suspect or quasi-suspect classification by
 17 the federal courts. First, “the Supreme Court has never ruled that sexual orientation is a suspect
 18 classification for equal protection purposes.” *Citizens for Equal Prot. v. Bruning*, 455 F.3d 859,
 19 866 (8th Cir. 2006). On the contrary, it has applied the rational basis test to equal protection
 20 challenges of classifications based on sexual orientation. *See Lawrence v. Texas*, 539 U.S. 558
 21 (2003); *Romer v. Evans*, 517 U.S. 620 (1996). Second, every federal Court of Appeals that has
 22 addressed the question—and nearly every Circuit has—has concluded that homosexuals are not a
 23 suspect or quasi-suspect class. No fewer than eleven federal circuits, including the Ninth, have
 held that homosexuals are not a suspect class. *See, e.g., Cook v. Gates*, 528 F.3d 42, 61 (1st Cir.
 2008) (“Absent additional guidance from the Supreme Court, we join our sister circuits in
 declining to read *Romer* as recognizing homosexuals as a suspect class for equal protection
 purposes.”), *cert. denied sub. nom., Pietrangelo v. Gates*, 129 S. Ct. 2763 (2009); *Citizens for
 Equal Prot.*, 455 F.3d at 866-67; *Lofton v. Sec. of Dep’t of Children & Fam. Servs.*, 358 F.3d
 804, 818 & n.16 (11th Cir. 2004) (citing cases from the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth,
 Tenth, District of Columbia, and Federal Circuits) (“[A]ll of our sister circuits that have
 considered the question have declined to treat homosexuals as a suspect class.”).

1 issue relates to one's "ability to perform or contribute to society," *Frontiero v. Richardson*, 411
 2 U.S. 677, 686 (1973); (3) whether the class demonstrates immutable characteristics; and (4)
 3 whether the class at issue is politically powerless. *See Lyng v. Castillo*, 477 U.S. 635, 638
 4 (1986) (holding that "[c]lose relatives are not a 'suspect' or 'quasi-suspect' class" because, "[a]s
 5 a historical matter, they have not been subjected to discrimination; they do not exhibit obvious,
 6 immutable, or distinguishing characteristics that define them as a discrete group; and they are not
 7 a minority or *politically powerless*") (emphasis added).³

8 **1. History of Discrimination.** Plaintiff first argues that DOMA is subject to strict
 9 scrutiny because lesbians and gay men have been subject to a history of discrimination. While
 10 the House does not dispute that homosexuals have been subject to discrimination, it is important
 11 to note that even Plaintiff's own expert has admitted that "[a]lthough . . . antigay discrimination
 12 is popularly thought to have ancient roots, in fact it is a unique and relatively short-lived product
 13 of the twentieth century." George A. Chauncey, *Why Marriage? The History Shaping Today's*
 14 *Debate Over Gay Equality* 14 (2004). According to Dr. Chauncey, "most of [the discrimination]
 15 was put in place between the 1920s and 1950s, and most [was] dismantled between the 1960s
 16 and the 1990s." Owen Keehnen, *The Case for Gay Marriage: Talking with Why Marriage?*
 17 *Author George Chauncey*, GLBTQ.com (2004),
 18 <http://www.glbtq.com/sfeatures/interviewgchauncey.html>.

19 Plaintiff's expert agrees with the Supreme Court's observation in *Lawrence* that the
 20 relatively short history of anti-gay discrimination is a consequence of the fact that
 21

22 ³ The questions of whether a classification involves an immutable characteristic and
 23 whether the class is politically powerless are essential to the heightened scrutiny analysis. *See*
Lyng, 477 U.S. at 638; *High Tech Gays*, 895 F.2d at 573.

1 homosexuality—as a distinct category or class—was not even recognized in the United States
 2 until the late nineteenth century. 539 U.S. at 568-69 (relying on scholarly position that “the
 3 concept of the homosexual as a distinct category of person did not emerge until the late 19th
 4 century”); George A. Chauncey Decl. ¶¶ 10, 20-21, June 24, 2011, ECF No. 134, (“Chauncey
 5 Decl.”); George A. Chauncey, Ph.D., Dep. 48:24-51:24, July 12, 2011, (“Chauncey Dep.”),
 6 attached as Exhibit A to Declaration of Conor B. Dugan (“Dugan Decl.”), filed herewith.

7 **2. Ability to Participate in or Contribute to Society.** Plaintiff next argues that
 8 DOMA does not “rest[] on ‘meaningful considerations,’” but rather “target[s] a characteristic
 9 that ‘bears no relation to ability to perform or contribute to society.’” Pl.’s Mem. Summ. J. at 6
 10 (quoting *City of Cleburne v. Cleburne Living Ctr.*, 473 U.S. 432, 440-41 (1985)). That is not the
 11 case. The Congress that enacted DOMA, and President Clinton who signed it, obviously thought
 12 that defining marriage in the way it has traditionally been defined was relevant and rationally
 13 related to several legitimate legislative goals. *See also* House Mem. Mot. Dismiss at 22-29.

14 **3. Immutability.** Plaintiff also states that the House cannot “argue there is a triable
 15 issue of fact regarding the immutable nature of sexual orientation, given Ninth Circuit authority
 16 already addressing this point.” Pl.’s Mem. Summ. J. at 7. But the Ninth Circuit has said
 17 conflicting things on immutability. In assessing whether homosexuality constitutes a suspect
 18 class the Ninth Circuit has held specifically that it is *not* an immutable characteristic:
 19 “Homosexuality is not an immutable characteristic; it is behavioral and hence is fundamentally
 20 different from traits such as race, gender, or alienage, which define already existing suspect and

1 quasi-suspect classes.” *High Tech Gays*, 895 F.2d at 573.⁴ It is true that in *Hernandez-Montiel*
 2 *v. INS*, 225 F.3d 1084, 1093 (9th Cir. 2000), *overruled in part on other grounds*, *Thomas v.*
 3 *Gonzales*, 409 F.3d 1177 (9th Cir. 2005), the Ninth Circuit described sexual orientation as
 4 immutable. But the court was not addressing the question whether heightened scrutiny applied.
 5 And, even if *Hernandez-Montiel* had addressed the relevant question, one panel of the Ninth
 6 Circuit cannot overrule another one, and absent en banc review, the earlier precedent controls.
 7 See *Newdow v. Lefevre*, 598 F.3d 638, 644 (9th Cir. 2010), *cert. denied*, 131 S. Ct. 1612 (U.S.
 8 2011) (quoting *Robbins v. Carey*, 481 F.3d 1143, 1149 n.3 (9th Cir. 2007)) (“As a general rule,
 9 we, as a three-judge panel, are without authority to ‘overrule a circuit precedent; that power is
 10 reserved to the circuit court sitting en banc.’”).

11 Plaintiff further contends that “[t]his understanding conforms with the settled consensus
 12 of the major professional psychological and mental health organizations.” Pl.’s Mem. Summ. J.
 13 at 7. Whether a classification is “immutable” for purposes of equal protection jurisprudence is of
 14 course a legal conclusion—not a scientific one—and Plaintiff’s selective reading of scientific
 15 evidence warrants no deference from this Court.

16 Plaintiff’s claims also run headlong into the differing definitions of the terms “sexual
 17 orientation,” “homosexual,” “gay,” and “lesbian” supplied by her own experts. See Letitia Anne
 18 Peplau, Ph.D., Dep. 11:19-13:3, June 17, 2011, (“Peplau Dep.”), attached as Exhibit B to Dugan
 19 Decl. (declining to use term homosexuality and defining terms “sexual orientation,” “gay,” and
 20

21 ⁴ See also *Woodward v. United States*, 871 F.2d 1068, 1076 (Fed. Cir. 1989)
 22 (“Homosexuality, as a definitive trait, differs fundamentally from those defining any of the
 23 recognized suspect or quasi-suspect classes. Members of recognized suspect or quasi-suspect
 classes, e.g., blacks or women, exhibit immutable characteristics, whereas homosexuality is
 primarily behavioral in nature.”).

1 “lesbian”); Gary M. Segura, Ph.D., Dep. 14:17-16:15, July 8, 2011 (“Segura Dep.”), attached as
 2 Ex. C to Dugan Decl. (defining terms “gay,” “lesbian,” and “homosexual”); Chauncey Dep.
 3 12:15-15:15 (acknowledging that some people distinguish “gay” and “homosexual,” but stating
 4 that he uses them synonymously; defining terms “gay,” “lesbian,” “homosexuality,” and
 5 “homosociality”); *see also* Lisa M. Diamond, *New Paradigms for Research on Heterosexual &*
 6 *Sexual-Minority Development*, 32 J. of Clinical Child & Adolescent Psychol. 490, 492 (2003)
 7 (“There is currently no scientific or popular consensus on the exact constellation of experiences
 8 that definitively ‘qualify’ an individual as lesbian, gay, or bisexual.”); *Gay Histories and*
 9 *Cultures: An Encyclopedia* 452 (George E. Haggerty ed., 2000) (“[T]he single word
 10 homosexuality has come to condense a variety of mutually conflicting ideas about same-sex
 11 sexual attraction and an assortment of conceptual models for understanding it [I]t is less
 12 useful to insist on any one definition of homosexuality than it is to describe and to account for
 13 the conceptual incoherence that now has become inseparable from both the term and the
 14 category.”). These differing definitions show that these terms are amorphous and do not
 15 adequately describe a particular class.

16 Plaintiff’s argument also conflicts with her own expert’s admission that homosexuality
 17 cannot be determined at birth, *see* Peplau Dep. 25:21-23 (“[L]ooking at a newborn, I would not
 18 be able to tell you what that child’s sexual orientation is going to be.”), and that a significant
 19 percentage of gays and lesbians believe they exercised some or a great deal of choice in
 20 determining their sexuality, *id.* 36:24-37:24. Plaintiff’s own evidence indicates that more than
 21 12% of self-identified gay men and nearly one out of three lesbians reported that they
 22 experienced some or much choice about their sexual orientation. Peplau Dep. Ex. 4 at 186. This
 23 contrasts with actual suspect classes, which involve “immutable characteristic[s]” determinable

1 at birth and “determined solely by the accident of birth.” *Frontiero*, 411 U.S. at 686 (plurality).

2 Moreover, according to multiple studies, a not insignificant number of persons
 3 experience fluidity in their sexual attraction and even label their sexuality differently at different
 4 times. *See, e.g.*, Lisa M. Diamond & Ritch C. Savin-Williams, *Explaining Diversity in the*
 5 *Development of Same-Sex Sexuality Among Young Women*, 56 J. of Soc. Issues 297, 301 (2000)
 6 (“50% of the respondents had changed their identity label more than once since first
 7 relinquishing their heterosexual identity”); *see also id.* at 300 (“[E]xclusive same-sex attractions
 8 are the exception rather than the norm among sexual minority women.”); *id.* at 300-01 (“The
 9 prevalence of nonexclusivity in sexual-minority women’s attractions suggests that other-sex
 10 attractions and relationships remain an ever-present possibility for most sexual-minority women,
 11 a fact that creates multiple opportunities for discontinuity and inconsistency in the female sexual-
 12 minority life course.”); *id.* at 302 (“One of the unavoidable implications of nonexclusivity and
 13 sexual fluidity is that no heterosexual woman can be unequivocally assured that she will never
 14 desire same-sex contact, just as no lesbian woman can be unequivocally assured that she will
 15 never desire other-sex contact.”);⁵ Nigel Dickson et al., *Same Sex Attraction in a Birth Cohort:*
 16 *Prevalence and Persistence in Early Adulthood*, 56 Soc. Sci. & Med. 1607, 1611-12 (2003).

17 Even Plaintiff’s own expert discusses and recognizes the concept of sexual plasticity and
 18

19 ⁵ Dr. Diamond does not like the fact that the House has used her findings to support a
 20 legal conclusion with which she disagrees. *See* Expert Aff. of Lisa M. Diamond, Ph.D.,
 21 *Pedersen v. OPM*, No. 3:10-cv-01750 (D. Conn. Sept. 14, 2011), ECF No. 99; Supplemental
 22 Decl. of Lisa M. Diamond, Ph.D., *Windsor v. United States*, No. 1:10-cv-08435 (S.D.N.Y. Sept.
 23 15, 2011), ECF No. 86. But the House is merely accurately quoting Dr. Diamond’s writings.
 Dr. Diamond, like every other academic, does not have a monopoly over the legal import of her
 academic observations. As to whether Dr. Diamond’s research ultimately supports the
 immutability prong of the strict scrutiny analysis, that is the province of lawyers and the courts.
 It demands a legal answer, not a scientific answer.

1 fluidity—that “individuals have reported changes in their sexual orientation in midlife.” Letitia
 2 Ann Peplau, Ph.D., Decl. ¶ 23, June 24, 2011, ECF No. 137 (“Peplau Decl.”).

3 **4. Political Powerlessness.** More than twenty years ago, the Ninth Circuit in
 4 analyzing whether homosexuals were entitled to heightened scrutiny held that “homosexuals are
 5 not without political power; they have the ability to and do ‘attract the attention of lawmakers.’”
 6 *High Tech Gays*, 895 F.2d at 574 (quoting *City of Cleburne*, 473 U.S. at 445).⁶ That political
 7 clout has only increased, and dramatically, in the ensuing two decades. Despite this binding
 8 precedent, Plaintiff cites to the dissent from the denial of rehearing en banc in that case to argue
 9 that the House and the Ninth Circuit “approached the inquiry” into political powerlessness
 10 incorrectly by considering the question of absolute political powerlessness rather than relative
 11 political powerlessness. Pl.’s Mem. Summ. J. at 8. This misconstrues the House’s argument
 12 which, to put it clearly and succinctly, is that homosexuals have a great deal of political power –
 13 especially relative to other political constituencies.

14 Plaintiff’s claim to the contrary is particularly difficult to understand in light of recent
 15 political, legal, and cultural events that have occurred since *High Tech Gays* was decided twenty-
 16 one years ago. Plaintiff cannot maintain that she is a member of a class that faces
 17 “discrimination [that] is unlikely to be soon rectified by legislative means.” *City of Cleburne*,

18

 19 ⁶ Moreover, case law outside the Ninth Circuit supports the conclusion that homosexuals
 20 are not politically powerless. The Seventh Circuit more than twenty years ago stated that “[i]n
 21 these times homosexuals are proving that they are not without growing political power.” *Ben-*
22 Shalom v. Marsh, 881 F.2d 454, 466 (7th Cir. 1989). The court held that “[i]t cannot be said
 23 ‘they have no ability to attract the attention of the lawmakers’” and that the “political approach is
 open to them.” *Id.* (quoting *City of Cleburne*, 473 U.S. at 445); *see also Steffan v. Cheney*, 780
 F. Supp. 1, 7-8 (D.D.C. 1991) (“[I]t is still very clear that homosexuals as a class enjoy a good
 deal of political power in our society, not only with respect to themselves, but also with respect
 to issues of the day that affect them.”), *rev’d on other grounds sub nom. Steffan v. Aspin*, 8 F.3d
 57 (D.C. Cir. 1993).

1 473 U.S. at 440. Given that the Ninth Circuit has just finished wrestling with the consequences
 2 of the repeal of “Don’t Ask Don’t Tell,” Plaintiff should not be heard to contend that such issues
 3 cannot be rectified through the legislative process. *Log Cabin Republicans v. United States*, Nos.
 4 10-56634, 10-56813, 2011 WL 4494225 (9th Cir. Sept. 29, 2011). Moreover, Plaintiff appears
 5 oblivious to the irony of maintaining that homosexuals have limited political power in a case in
 6 which her position is supported by the Department of Justice at the insistence of the President.
 7 In light of the Department’s longstanding duty to defend the constitutionality of federal statutes,
 8 its decision to decline to defend the constitutionality of DOMA—notwithstanding its
 9 acknowledgment that reasonable arguments can be advanced in defense of Section 3, that it
 10 survives rational basis review, and that eleven Circuit Courts of Appeal, including the Ninth,
 11 disagree with its conclusion that heightened scrutiny applies—and instead adopt the very
 12 position advocated by Plaintiff, is particularly telling. *See* Letter from Eric H. Holder, Jr., Att’y
 13 Gen., to John A. Boehner, Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives, at 3 (Feb. 23, 2011), ECF
 14 No. 93-1. Indeed, President Obama’s decision came after he received a letter from the Human
 15 Rights Campaign criticizing his Administration’s defense of DOMA. *See* Segura Dep. Ex. 5.
 16 And the Human Rights Campaign rightly believed that it had helped persuade the President to
 17 change his mind. *See* Press Release, *Victory! Administration Drops DOMA Defense*, Human
 18 Rights Campaign,

19 <https://secure3.convio.net/hrc/site/Advocacy?cmd=display&page=UserAction&id=1045> (“HRC
 20 supporters have written tens of thousands of letters to President Obama” and it is “time to thank
 21 the president for what he’s done.”).

22 A spate of recent news stories only confirms the conclusion that homosexuals are far
 23 from politically powerless. A recent poll showed that more than two-thirds of Americans would

1 vote for a “well-qualified gay candidate for president if he or she were nominated by their
 2 party.”⁷ In the past several months alone, the first openly gay male federal judge was confirmed
 3 by an overwhelming majority of the Senate;⁸ President Obama nominated his fourth openly-gay
 4 candidate for a U.S. District Court judgeship;⁹ Rhode Island passed a bill instituting civil unions
 5 for same-sex couples;¹⁰ New York passed a law legalizing gay marriage over the opposition of
 6 the New York Catholic Conference and other groups;¹¹ President Obama took the final step in
 7 repealing the “Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell” policy;¹² President Obama announced his support of a
 8 Senate bill to repeal DOMA;¹³ and, several weeks ago, it was reported that the “Obama
 9 administration has all but officially recognized gay partnerships as the legal equivalent of
 10 marriage, gradually redefining the concept through a series of changes to regulations governing

11 ⁷ Susan Page, *Gay Candidates Gain Acceptance*, USA Today, July 19, 2011,
 12 http://www.usatoday.com/news/politics/2011-07-19-gay-candidates-politics_n.htm.

13 ⁸ Dana Milbank, *In A ‘Quiet Moment’ Gay Judge Makes History*, Wash. Post, July 18,
 14 2011, http://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/in-a-quiet-moment-gay-judge-makes-history/2011/07/18/gIQAo7PhMI_story.html (stating that final vote was 80-13 and that the
 “remarkable thing about what happened” vis-à-vis the nomination “was that it was utterly
 unremarkable”).

15 ⁹ Abby Phillip, *Obama to Nominate Fourth Openly Gay Judicial Candidate*, Politico,
 16 July 20, 2011, <http://www.politico.com/news/stories/0711/59489.html>.

17 ¹⁰ Abby Goodnough, *Rhode Island Lawmakers Approve Civil Unions*, N.Y. Times, June
 18 29, 2011, <http://www.nytimes.com/2011/06/30/us/30unions.html>.

19 ¹¹ Michael Barbaro, *Behind N.Y. Gay Marriage, an Unlikely Mix of Forces*, N.Y. Times,
 20 June 25, 2011, <http://www.nytimes.com/2011/06/26/nyregion/the-road-to-gay-marriage-in-new-york.html?pagewanted=all>.

21 ¹² Elisabeth Bumiller, *Obama Ends ‘Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell’ Policy*, N.Y. Times, July 22,
 22 2011, <http://www.nytimes.com/2011/07/23/us/23military.html>; see also Reid J. Epstein, *Don’t
 23 Miss It: John Kerry Backs Gay Marriage*, Politico, July 22, 2011,
<http://www.politico.com/news/stories/0711/59643.html>; Phil Reese, *O’Malley Backs 2012 Push
 for Marriage Equality*, Wash. Blade, July 22, 2011,
<http://www.washingtonblade.com/2011/07/22/omalley-backs-2012-push-for-marriage-equality/>.

¹³ MJ Lee, *Obama Backs Bill To End DOMA*, Politico, July 19, 2011,
http://www.politico.com/politico44/perm/0711/all_due_respect_52655160-80d9-4749-a26a-3525888f615a.html.

1 benefits for federal employees.”¹⁴ Accordingly, gays and lesbians cannot be labeled “politically
2 powerless” without draining that phrase of all meaning.

3 The Gay and Lesbian Victory Fund, a group devoted to electing gays and lesbians to
4 office, stated in its 2008 annual report that “[i]t’s hard to dispute the statement that 2008 was a
5 watershed year in American politics.”¹⁵ The report details the evidence that supports that
6 conclusion: The Victory Fund endorsed “80 successful candidates” and “more than 70% of
7 Victory-endorsed candidates won their elections in 2008.”¹⁶ In the 2010 election, more than
8 two-thirds of the Victory Fund-endorsed candidates won election, accounting for 107 electoral
9 positions.¹⁷ The Victory Fund reports that only four states “have no openly gay elected officials
10 at any level.”¹⁸ The Human Rights Campaign noted that it had been “ranked the second most
11 successful” political organization in the entire country by National Journal.¹⁹

12 Plaintiff and her experts also attempt to use marriage referenda as evidence of political
13 powerlessness. Pl.’s Mem. Summ. J. at 9. This approach would transform the inquiry from a
14 search for “political powerlessness” into a search for a “lack of political omnipotence.” Even—
15 perhaps especially—in the debate over marriage, gay-rights groups have proven to be a major
16

17 ¹⁴ Janie Lorber, *In Small Steps, Federal Agencies Recognize Gay Marriages*, Roll Call,
18 Oct. 3, 2011, http://www.rollcall.com/issues/57_35/In-Small-Steps-Federal-Agencies-Recognize-Gay-Marriages-209092-1.html?pos=hbtxt.

19 ¹⁵ The Gay & Lesbian Victory Fund and Leadership Institute, 2008 Annual Report at 2,
http://www.victoryfund.org/files/victory_annual_08.pdf.

20 ¹⁶ *Id.*

21 ¹⁷ The Gay & Lesbian Victory Fund and Leadership Institute, 2010 Annual Report at 5-
6, http://www.victoryfund.org/files/victory_annual_10.pdf.

22 ¹⁸ Page, *supra* note 7.

23 ¹⁹ Human Rights Campaign Lauds 2008 Election Results (Nov. 4, 2008),
<http://www.edgechicago.com/index.php?ch=parties&sc=&sc3=&id=82901> (citing Reversal of
Fortune, Nat’l J., Nov. 11, 2006).

1 political force well-equipped to wage and, very often, to win major policy battles—and who have
 2 gained more political ground in less time than just about any other interest group in American
 3 political history. According to Gallup polling, between 1996 and 2011, the portion of the United
 4 States population that believed that same-sex marriage should be recognized increased from 27%
 5 to 53%.²⁰ In the campaign over Proposition 8, California’s traditional-marriage constitutional
 6 amendment, pro-homosexual forces outspent the proponents of traditional marriage.²¹ In the
 7 space of only half a decade, this popular and financial support has translated into legislation
 8 recognizing same-sex marriage in Vermont, New York, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and the
 9 District of Columbia,²² and offering legal rights for same-sex couples substantially equal to those
 10 of marriage in Delaware, Hawaii, Illinois, Rhode Island, Colorado, Oregon, California,
 11 Washington, and Nevada.²³ When jurisdictions where such rights have been imposed judicially
 12 are added, a full 37% of the United States population now lives in states that substantively treat
 13 same-sex relationships identically to traditional marriages.²⁴ As a result, no less a political
 14

15 ²⁰ Frank Newport, *For First Time, Majority of Americans Favor Legal Gay Marriage*,
 16 Gallup.com , May 20, 2011, [http://www.gallup.com/poll/147662/First-Time-Majority-
 Americans-Favor-Legal-Gay-Marriage.aspx](http://www.gallup.com/poll/147662/First-Time-Majority-Americans-Favor-Legal-Gay-Marriage.aspx).

17 ²¹ Michelle Minkoff et al., *Proposition 8: Who Gave in the Gay Marriage Battle?*, L.A. Times, July 13, 2011, <http://projects.latimes.com/prop8/>.

18 ²² Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 15, §8, *et seq.* (West 2011); N.Y. Dom. Rel. § 10-a (McKinney
 19 2011); N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 457:1-a, *et seq.* (2011); Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 46b-20 *et seq.*, §
 46b-25 (2011) (“The registrar shall issue a license to *any* two persons eligible to marry under
 this chapter.”) (emphasis added); D.C. Code § 46-401, *et seq.* (2011).

20 ²³ Del. Code Ann. tit. 13 § 212 (West 2011); Haw. Rev. Stat. § 572C-1 (2011); 750 Ill.
 21 Comp. Stat. Ann. 75/20 (West 2011); 2011 R.I.H.B. 6103 (July 2, 2011); Colo. Rev. Stat. Ann. §
 15-22-105 (West 2011); Or. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 106.305 (West 2011); Cal. Fam. Code § 297.5
 (West 2011); Wash. Rev. Ann. Code § 26.60.010 (West 2011); Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 122A.010,
et seq. (West 2011).

22 ²⁴ Calculated from census data available at U.S. Census 2010,
 23 <http://2010.census.gov/2010census/data/>.

1 personage than the Vice President, Joseph Biden, believes that, far from gays being locked out of
 2 marriage as a result of political powerlessness, “a national consensus in support of gay marriage”
 3 is “an inevitability.”²⁵

4 As Plaintiff notes, women already had obtained legal protections through the political
 5 process when they were recognized as a protected class. Pl.’s Mem. Summ. J. at 8. But, by
 6 contrast, the mentally handicapped and the poor have been held not to be politically powerless.
 7 *City of Cleburne*, 473 U.S. at 445; *San Antonio Indep. Sch. Dist. v. Rodriguez*, 411 U.S. 1 (1973).
 8 And the very significant gains made by homosexual-rights groups both in legislative terms and in
 9 popular opinion—and the phenomenal speed at which these victories have come—demonstrate
 10 that they have ample ability to attract the favorable attention of lawmakers. In addition,
 11 Plaintiff’s attempts to equate the situation of homosexuals in this regard with that of women
 12 ignores the fact that homosexuals make up a much smaller portion of the population than do
 13 women. *See* Peplau Dep. 19:2–19:4 (stating that “between 1 and 2 percent of [American]
 14 women identified as lesbian, and somewhere between 2 and 3 percent of [American] men
 15 identified as gay”). The ability to make real political gains despite relatively small numbers
 16 bespeaks a proportionate political power significantly greater than that of protected classes.

17 Where a group is not lacking in political power, it cannot claim the “extraordinary
 18 protection from the majoritarian political process” provided by heightened scrutiny. *Rodriguez*,
 19 411 U.S. at 28. Political powerlessness and immutability are “traditional indicia of
 20 suspectedness.” *Johnson v. Robison*, 415 U.S. 361, 375 n.14 (1974); *see also* *Lyng*, 477 U.S. at

21
 22 ²⁵ *Joe Biden: ‘National Consensus’ on Gay Marriage Inevitable*, LGBTQ Nation, Dec.
 23 25, 2010, <http://www.lgbtqnation.com/2010/12/joe-biden-national-consensus-on-gay-marriage-inevitable-video/>.

1 638 (holding that “[c]lose relatives are not a ‘suspect’ or ‘quasi-suspect’ class” because, “[a]s a
 2 historical matter, they have not been subjected to discrimination; they do not exhibit obvious,
 3 immutable, or distinguishing characteristics that define them as a discrete group; *and* they are not
 4 a minority or *politically powerless*”) (emphasis added). Homosexuals are not “relegated to such
 5 a position of political powerlessness as to command extraordinary protection from the
 6 majoritarian process.” *Disabled Am. Veterans v. U.S. Dep’t of Veterans Aff.*, 962 F.2d 136, 141
 7 (2d. Cir. 1992). Accordingly, DOMA is not subject to strict or intermediate scrutiny.²⁶

8 **C. DOMA Does Not Discriminate on the Basis of Sex.**

9 Plaintiff makes a half-hearted effort to argue that DOMA is subject to heightened
 10 scrutiny because it discriminates on the basis of sex. Pl.’s Mem. Summ. J. at 10. DOMA does
 11 not discriminate based on sex. No court ever has concluded to the contrary, and the House is
 12 unaware of *any* traditional-marriage provision, state or federal, that ever has been held to classify
 13 based on sex within the meaning of the U.S. Constitution. Instead, every court to have
 14 considered the question as a matter of federal law has concluded that DOMA classifies, if at all,
 15 on the basis of sexual orientation, not of sex. *Smelt*, 374 F. Supp. 2d at 877; *Wilson v. Ake*, 354
 16 F. Supp. 2d 1298, 1307-08 (M.D. Fla. 2005); *In re Kandu*, 315 B.R. at 143; *see also Conaway v.*

17 ²⁶ As we made clear earlier, DOMA clearly passes the rational basis test. *See House*
 18 *Mem. in Supp. of Mot. to Dismiss* at 22-29. As explained therein, under that test the government
 19 “has no obligation to produce evidence to sustain the rationality of a statutory classification,”
 20 *Heller*, 509 U.S. at 320, and “[a] statute is presumed constitutional, and the burden is on the one
 21 attacking the legislative arrangement to negative every conceivable basis that might support it,
 22 whether or not the basis has a foundation in the record,” *id.* at 320-21 (quotation marks, brackets,
 23 and citations omitted). Under rational basis review, a court must accept a legislature’s
 generalizations even when there is an imperfect fit between means and ends. *Leib v.*
Hillsborough Cnty. Pub. Transp. Comm’n, 558 F.3d 1301, 1306 (11th Cir. 2009) (citing *Heller*,
 509 U.S. at 320). Moreover, while the House does not concede in the least that any form of
 heightened scrutiny is applicable to DOMA, even under a more searching standard DOMA’s
 classification is constitutional.

1 *Deane*, 932 A.2d 571, 598 (Md. 2007) (state DOMA did not discriminate based on sex);

2 *Andersen v. King Cnty.*, 138 P.3d 963, 969 (Wash. 2006) (same).

3 This common-sense conclusion is consistent with *Loving v. Virginia*, 388 U.S. 1 (1967),
 4 which struck down a Virginia statute prohibiting interracial marriage. The purpose of the
 5 Virginia anti-miscegenation statute was to disadvantage racial minorities and “maintain White
 6 Supremacy.” *Id.* at 11. By contrast, there is not the slightest indication in either history or
 7 reason that DOMA was intended to effect or perpetuate any inequality between the sexes. Nor
 8 does it do so: the numbers of men and women in the population are very nearly equal, and in
 9 stark contrast to anti-miscegenation statutes, the very nature of traditional-marriage statutes
 10 precludes any possibility that they could be intended to prevent members of a supposedly inferior
 11 sex from marrying outside their sex. Instead, and quite obviously, DOMA was intended to
 12 distinguish between same-sex and opposite-sex *relationships*. It therefore does not discriminate
 13 on the basis of sex.

14 **D. DOMA Does Not Implicate a Fundamental Right.**

15 Grasping at straws, Plaintiff argues finally that DOMA is subject to heightened scrutiny
 16 because it deprives her of substantive due process by “burdening her constitutional liberty to
 17 build a family life with her same-sex partner and by unconstitutionally conditioning equal
 18 treatment of that liberty interest in a government-favored heterosexual manner.” Pl.’s Mem.
 19 Summ. J. at 10. Plaintiff cites no case law, but simply references the argument she made in her
 20 reply to the House’s motion to dismiss. She argues that DOMA burdens her family relationship
 21 and that “[n]o adequate government interest can sustain” such a burden. *Id.* In her opposition to
 22 the House’s motion to dismiss, Plaintiff cited several cases, *see* Plaintiff’s . . . Opposition to . . .
 23 Motions to Dismiss at 17-18 (June 24, 2011), ECF No. 133 (“Pl.’s Opp’n MTD”), which do not

1 support the conclusion that DOMA is subject to heightened scrutiny.

2 First, she cites *Roberts v. United States Jaycees*, 468 U.S. 609, 619 (1984). That case
 3 involved a claim on behalf of the then all-male Jaycees who precluded women from their ranks
 4 and wanted to continue that exclusion. The Court held that requiring the Jaycees to open their
 5 membership to women did not abridge their members' freedom of intimate association or
 6 expressive association. It is hard to see the case's relevance to this case. Next, she cites *Moore*
 7 *v. City of East Cleveland*, 431 U.S. 494, 506 (1977). The government action at issue there
 8 limited dwelling places to single families “[b]ut the ordinance contain[ed] an unusual and
 9 complicated definitional section that recognize[d] as a ‘family’ only a few categories of related
 10 individuals.” *Id.* at 495-96. The petitioner had faced criminal sanction because she lived with
 11 her son and grandsons (who were first cousins). The Supreme Court recognized that “the family
 12 is not beyond regulation,” *id.* at 499, but concluded that it needed to examine the questioned
 13 regulation with special care because it “intrude[d] on choices concerning family living
 14 arrangements.” *Id.*

15 DOMA, however, neither intrudes on any family living arrangements, nor prevents any
 16 family living arrangements, and thus is nothing like the ordinance at issue in *East Cleveland*.
 17 There is nothing intrusive in the least about DOMA. It is simply a definitional statute that
 18 defines, for federal law purposes, “marriage” and “spouse.” Furthermore, *East Cleveland* did not
 19 articulate a nebulous right to “build a family life.” Rather, it cited a well-established right of
 20 “freedom of personal choice in matters of marriage and family life.” *Id.* (quoting *Cleveland Bd.*
 21 *of Educ. v. LaFleur*, 414 U.S. 632, 639-40 (1974)). As noted, DOMA does nothing to prohibit
 22 Plaintiff from building a family life with her partner.

23 Plaintiff also states that *Lawrence* “reaffirmed ‘that our laws and tradition afford

1 constitutional protection to personal decisions relating to marriage, procreation, contraception,
 2 family relationships, child rearing, and education.”” Pl.’s Opp’n MTD at 17 (citing 539 U.S. at
 3 573-74); *see id.* (also citing *Gill v. OPM*, 699 F. Supp. 2d 374, 387 (D. Mass. 2010)).
 4 Unfortunately for Plaintiff, even if the right recognized in *Lawrence* were to be read as
 5 expansively as Plaintiff suggests, the *Lawrence* Court pointedly declined to apply heightened
 6 scrutiny to invasions of this right. Additionally, even on Plaintiff’s expansive reading of
 7 *Lawrence* as creating a right to autonomy in homosexual relationships, it is unclear how DOMA
 8 implicates this right. DOMA neither prevents the formation of same-sex marriages where they
 9 are allowed by the States nor breaks them apart once entered, nor does it limit a person’s
 10 autonomy in any way. DOMA simply defines “marriage” for the purpose of assigning federal
 11 benefits and burdens; it is not the sort of regulation at issue in a case like *Lawrence*—a criminal
 12 sanction for homosexual sodomy. Plaintiff has standing because of a pocket-book injury, not
 13 because federal law precludes her from marrying or raising a family. Such matters are left to the
 14 States. DOMA deals with the limited realm of federal benefits and burdens. Thus, Plaintiff’s
 15 invocation of fundamental liberties or suggestions that DOMA subjects her to a “government-
 16 imposed ‘stigma’” are misplaced. Pl.’s Reply Mot. Dismiss at 17 (citing *Lawrence*, 539 U.S. at
 17 575-76 and *Witt v. Dep’t of Air Force*, 527 F.3d 806, 819 (9th Cir. 2008)).

18 **II. DOMA EASILY SURVIVES RATIONAL BASIS SCRUTINY.**

19 Plaintiff continues to argue that DOMA is subject to a more stringent rational basis
 20 analysis. For all the reasons argued in the House’s reply memorandum in support of its motion
 21 to dismiss, *see* House Reply Mem. Mot. Dismiss at 17-19, that argument is misplaced as it
 22 fundamentally misconstrues the nature of the rational basis test. Rational basis is rational basis,
 23 and a more stringent analysis is called heightened scrutiny and is obviously inapplicable here.

1 Moreover, Plaintiff's arguments concerning the various interests that fail to support DOMA also
 2 are misplaced.

3 **A. Congress Was Justified in Acting with Caution When Faced with the
 Unknown Consequences of a Proposed Novel Redefinition of the
 Foundational Social Institution of Marriage.**

5 Just as before, Plaintiff argues that “adhering to a ‘historic’ definition of marriage is not a
 6 legitimate government end in itself, but instead a mere tautology.” Pl.’s Mem. Summ. J. at 12.
 7 She also argues that the federal government “has no valid interest in advancing its own definition
 8 of marriage separate from state law.” *Id.* For reasons stated previously, the first of these
 9 arguments fails. *See* House Reply. Mem. Mot. Dismiss at 21-24. The second argument also
 10 fails.

11 Plaintiff’s argument seems to be that because the federal government generally has
 12 deferred to States’ determinations of who is married, it is irrational for it to choose a different
 13 path than that dictated by state law. The argument confuses novelty and irrationality. It also
 14 ignores that DOMA implicates federal burdens and benefits, an area where the federal
 15 government’s authority to apply its own federal rule is at its zenith. While it is true that the
 16 federal government generally has simply deferred to state law definitions of marriage, that is
 17 because up until the eve of DOMA, there was general uniformity in those states’ laws—they all
 18 adopted the traditional definition. This is hardly the first time that the federal government has
 19 been involved with and injected itself into marriage law when States have deviated from the
 20 traditional definition. Thus, for instance, Congress banned polygamy in the United States
 21 territories when faced with widespread plural marriage in the Utah Territory. *See* Morrill Anti-
 22 Bigamy Act, ch. 126, § 1, 12 Stat. 501, 501 (1862) (codified as amended at U.S. Rev. Stat. §
 23 5352) (repealed prior to codification in the U.S.C.); *see also Reynolds v. United States*, 98 U.S.

1 145, 165-67 (1878). After the Civil War, during Reconstruction, the U.S. Freedmen's Bureau
 2 promoted and supported the marriages of former slaves. *See* Nancy F. Cott, Ph.D., Decl. ¶ 77,
 3 June 24, 2011, ECF No. 135 ("Cott Decl."). The federal government also worked to support the
 4 marriages of American Indians. *See* Nancy F. Cott, Ph.D., Dep., 17:20-18:1, July 6, 2011 ("Cott
 5 Dep."), attached as Ex. D to Dugan Decl. (stating that "in dealing . . . with native Americans
 6 through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the form of marriage observed by these populations was of
 7 concern to that federal agency").

8 Furthermore, as Plaintiff's own experts admit, the implicit understanding of marriage
 9 through the nineteenth century until at least the 1970s was that marriage was between a man and
 10 a woman. Chauncey Dep. 84:20-23; Cott Dep. 28:20-29:8. Thus, faced with the possibility of
 11 state courts beginning to tinker with the substantive centuries-old definition of marriage,
 12 Congress' effort to maintain the traditional definition was consistent with its historical role and
 13 not at all unprecedented. Moreover, with respect to Section 3 in particular, Congress' decision to
 14 preserve the same definition of marriage—namely, the traditional one—that prevailed at the time
 15 Congress passed innumerable statutes granting benefits and imposing burdens on marriages and
 16 spouses is a classic use of federal power to ration federal benefits and burdens.

17 Every federal law involving marriage, spouses, or husbands and wives was written
 18 against the unequivocal backdrop of the centuries-old, traditional understanding of marriage. It
 19 is not the federal government that has done the rewriting. Rather, DOMA was simply a
 20 preservative measure to ensure that the will of previous Congresses was respected. States
 21 maintain their power to define marital relationships. But the federal government certainly was
 22 entitled to preserve the definition of marriage that, for federal law purposes, had governed all
 23 American law since the country's founding.

B. DOMA Promotes Responsible Procreation.

Plaintiff states that when “granting summary judgment for the” *Gill* plaintiffs the court “‘readily dispos[ed] of the claim that DOMA was intended to ‘encourag[e] responsible procreation and child-bearing.’ That conclusion applies with equal force here.” Pl.’s Mem. Summ. J at 12 (quoting *Gill*, 699 F. Supp. 2d at 378, 388) (alteration by Plaintiff). In support of this contention, Plaintiff asserts that “[s]ince the enactment of DOMA, a consensus has developed among the medical, psychological, and social welfare communities that children raised by gay and lesbian parents are just as likely to be well-adjusted as those raised by heterosexual parents.” *Id.* (quoting *Gill*, 699 F. Supp. 2d at 388-89).

Contrary to Plaintiff’s claims, as one would expect on such a divisive issue, there is no consensus. Indeed, the evidence relied upon by Plaintiff’s own expert demonstrates that studies comparing gay or lesbian parents to heterosexual parents have serious flaws. *See Michael E. Lamb, Ph.D., Dep., Ex. 6 at 327, June 24, 2011 (“Lamb Dep.”), attached as Ex. E to Dugan Decl.* (“Studies of children raised by same-sex parents have almost exclusively focused on families headed by lesbian mothers rather than gay fathers.”); *id.*, Ex. 8 at 526 (“We still have relatively few studies of adolescent offspring of lesbian or gay parents, however, and some have advised caution when generalizing the results of research conducted with young children to adolescents.”); *id.*, Ex. 9 at 254 (“Future research on gay and lesbian couples needs to address several key issues. One is sampling. Because most studies have used convenience samples of mostly white and well-educated partners, the extent to which findings generalize to the larger population of gay and lesbian couples is unknown. . . . Most studies on gay and lesbian couples have used self-report surveys. Future work could address some of the biases associated with self-report data”). Numerous sources have pointed to methodological flaws in those studies

1 comparing heterosexual and homosexual parents. *See Lofton*, 358 F.3d at 825 nn. 24-25 (listing
 2 studies demonstrating serious methodological problems in gay parenting studies); Norval D.
 3 Glenn, *The Struggle for Same-Sex Marriage*, 41 Soc'y 25, 26-27 (Sept./Oct. 2004) (stating that
 4 studies of same-sex parenting are flawed in large part because “the studies [of same-sex parents]
 5 have not used large and carefully matched comparison groups of parents and children in intact
 6 heterosexual families”); *id.* at 27 (stating that “research that would provide relevant evidence” of
 7 similarities or differences between same-sex and opposite-sex parents “has not been done, and,
 8 because it would be expensive and difficult, is not likely soon to be done”); *see also* Ann
 9 Hulbert, *The Gay Science: What Do We Know About the Effects of Same-Sex Parenting?*, Slate
 10 (Mar. 12, 2004), <http://www.slate.com/id/2097048/> (stating that both camps in gay marriage
 11 debate “have converged lately on a very basic point: The existing science is methodologically
 12 flawed and ideologically skewed”).

13 Moreover, a recent study by Professor Loren Marks calls into question the very studies
 14 upon which Plaintiff relies. *See* Loren Marks, *Same-Sex Parenting and Children’s Outcomes: A*
 15 *Closer Examination of the American Psychological Association’s Brief on Lesbian and Gay*
 16 *Parenting* (Oct. 3, 2011), http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1937762, attached
 17 as Exhibit B hereto. In that study Dr. Marks cautions that same-sex parenting studies cannot
 18 support a binary claim that same-sex parented families are either as good as or worse than intact
 19 heterosexual families and any such statement would not be “grounded in science.” *Id.* at 22. At
 20 the very least, this suggests that Congress had an eminently rational basis for enacting DOMA.
 21 When dealing with an institution as important as marriage and a definition as long-established as
 22 the traditional definition of marriage, it is eminently rational to move slowly and allow states to
 23 experiment with new definitions before those definitions are either transferred by force of law to

1 other states, *see* DOMA § 2, 28 U.S.C. § 1738C, or adopted as the federal definition, *see* DOMA
 2 § 3. *See also Lawrence*, 539 U.S. at 585 (O'Connor, J., concurring) (“preserving the traditional
 3 institution of marriage” is legitimate state interest).

4 Contrary to Plaintiff’s argument, DOMA furthers the government interest in maintaining
 5 the link between marriage and children. In response, Plaintiff offers a glaring non sequitur:
 6 Neither “DOMA, [n]or indeed any state law . . . require the ability to procreate as a precondition
 7 to marriage.” Pl.’s Mem. Summ. J. at 14. Plaintiff’s argument relies on the invalid assumption
 8 that it is impossible for the government to foster the link between marriage and childbearing
 9 except by prohibiting marriage to anyone who cannot or will not have children. Rational basis
 10 does not demand that kind of narrow tailoring. Plaintiff gives no reason why the government
 11 cannot also reinforce the importance of children to marriage by recognizing that marriage must
 12 be defined with reference to the likelihood that marital relationships will involve children.

13 Plaintiff also asserts that “DOMA’s non-recognition of marriages between same-sex
 14 couples does not in any conceivable way encourage *heterosexuals* to raise children within
 15 married relationships.” *Id.* Plaintiff, however, offers no reason why a fundamental and entirely
 16 novel change in the definition of the institution of marriage would not be expected to affect
 17 peoples’ opinions regarding that institution.²⁷

18 CONCLUSION

19 For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiff’s motion for summary judgment should be denied.

20

21 ²⁷ Plaintiff also claims that the refusal to provide spousal health coverage violates the
 22 Federal Employee Health Benefits Act because it discriminates on the basis of sex. *See* Pl.’s
 23 Mem. Summ. J. at 15-16. For the same reasons that DOMA does not discriminate on the basis of
 sex, *supra* pp. 17-18, this argument also fails.

1 Respectfully submitted,

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October 14, 2011

²⁸ Kerry W. Kircher, Esq., as the ECF filer of this document, attests that concurrence in the filing of the document has been obtained from signatories Paul D. Clement, Esq., H. Christopher Bartolomucci, Esq., Conor B. Dugan, Esq., and Nicholas J. Nelson, Esq.

²⁹ The Bipartisan Legal Advisory Group currently is comprised of the Honorable John A. Boehner, Speaker of the House, the Honorable Eric Cantor, Majority Leader, the Honorable Kevin McCarthy, Majority Whip, the Honorable Nancy Pelosi, Democratic Leader, and the Honorable Steny H. Hoyer, Democratic Whip. The Democratic Leader and the Democratic Whip decline to support the filing of this Superseding Opposition of the U.S. House of Representatives to Plaintiff's Motion for Summary Judgment.